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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 21, 1916.

PACIFIC COAST DEFENSE LEAGUE.

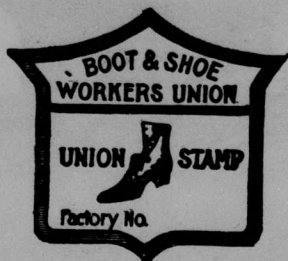
SCHEMING TO PLUNDER.

POVERTY AND HEALTH.

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-:- Pacific Coast Defense League -:-

We have been requested by a correspondent to publish "the purposes of the Pacific Coast Defense League as set forth in its Constitution and By-Laws." In compliance with the request we publish, in full, the laws as adopted up to the present time, as follows:

"Name and Jurisdiction—There is hereby more definitely formed among the citizens of the United States residing on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere in the Western part of the Republic, an association which has been named and shall be hereafter known as 'Pacific Coast Defense League,' and the territory under its jurisdiction and for which this League shall concern itself from a military, naval and coast defense standpoint consists of the States of California, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, also the Pacific approaches to the Canal, the shores of Alaska and Hawaii and the Philippines.

"Objects—The objects of the Pacific Coast Defense League are: First—To call the attention of the American Republic to the utter lack of proper military and naval defenses on the Pacific Coast and on the coasts of Alaska, of Hawaii, of the Philippine Islands, and at the Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal, as well as to the utter lack of battleships in those parts of the Pacific Ocean bounding the American domain above described, and also to the fact that the Federal Government has never given the Pacific Coast its quota of military force, or of harbor defenses on land or its quota of battleships and naval defenses at sea.

"Second:—It is also the object of the League to do all in its power to obtain from the Federal Government for the Pacific Coast and the approaches to the Canal their rightful quota of defensive means on land and sea.

"Third:—It is also the object of said League to awaken a public spirit in the Pacific Coast States in favor of better defensive land equipment including fortifications and military wireless stations, military air craft and hangars, naval repair shops, and yards, munitions of war and adequate troops, as well as additional water defenses, including the necessary quota of battleships and other men of war, submarines and other vessel protection with proper colliers and coaling stations, all said military and naval equipment to be of a character, and in an amount which, under the present armed conditions of foreign nations, will be reasonably sufficient, wherewith to repel all possible hostile invasion of our waters and our coasts in the regions above mapped out, and also to obtain these defenses as rapidly as possible.

"Fourth—It is also the object of said League to assist in bringing the National Guards of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico to a higher degree of efficiency, as well as to a higher degree of popularity, with the great masses of our citizens in those Western States, and to that end, to do all in its power to have the laws of those States so amended, that the practice and duty on the part of the constituted authorities of calling the National Guard into service and action during industrial disputes and strikes be abolished, and to the end

that the hostility that has heretofore arisen between labor and our National Guards, may be eradicated, and to the further end that labor may unhesitatingly and with unhampered and unprejudiced patriotism, join the ranks of those National Guards in times of peace, as well as in times of war, should war be forced upon us.

"Fifth—It is also the object of said League to encourage and bring about in the schools and educational institutions of those Western States, a healthy, physical and military training of the male students, with a proper appropriation of funds therefor, so that with as little loss of time and inconvenience as possible, they shall become bodily strong, robust and healthy, and at the same time become skilled and trained in military science, and that the laws of said States governing the education of the young, should be so molded and amended as to bring about the results herein outlined. Also that laws be made to permit such male students to form, or join, cadet companies, composed of the students at the same educational institutions, and which shall provide for their equipment.

"Sixth—It is also the object of said League in every honorable way possible, to assist in bringing the public military spirit of the Pacific Coast, into the Halls of Congress of the nation, and to enlist in our cause the members of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate of these United States, as well as other Federal, State and Territorial officials, and through their patriotic interest and service, to not only bring about such protection, but to bring it about speedily.

"Membership—The membership of the said League shall consist of active, associate, honorary and life members, all of whom shall be elected by a majority vote of the cabinet, after having the name of the proposed member presented in writing to said Board. Any man, woman, firm or corporation really interested in the object to be attained by this League is eligible to membership in one or more of said classes.

"Election and Terms of Memberships, Dues, Etc.—An active member shall pay semi-annually each fiscal year, to-wit, on February 1st and August 1st, in each year, in advance, \$1.25. If an active member be elected at least two months before the beginning of a semi-fiscal year, his dues shall be \$1.25, but if elected within two months of the end of the semi-fiscal year he need pay no more dues till the beginning of the second semi-fiscal year occurring after his election. A special active member shall make a single payment of \$3 at the time of applying, which gives him a term of special active membership which will end at the expiration of the fourth semi-fiscal year occurring after his election,—the semi-fiscal year in which he joins to be counted as the first, but if such special active member gives the cabinet written notice of his desire to retain his membership for another similar term, and accompanies said notice with another payment of \$3 dues, he will retain his membership accordingly for the four successive semi-fiscal years occurring at the end of his prior term, and he may follow that system from time to time thereafter, if he desires.

"A life active member shall make a single payment of \$100,

and when elected, his name shall be by the chairman of the Membership Committee, written in his certificate of life active membership, which certificate must be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the secretary, dated and stamped with the official seal of the organization, when it becomes a binding contract upon the League.

"The cabinet has power to terminate the membership of any member not an active life member, an officer or a member of the cabinet or of a committee, at any time, if it deems it to the best interest of said League, but notice thereof shall be mailed to such member at his last known address.

"Cabinet and Executive Committee and Officers—There shall be elected at the second general meeting, being the annual meeting of the members of the Pacific Coast Defense League held on this Saturday, January 29, 1916, a cabinet consisting of eleven members, whose term of office shall be one year from the day of their election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. There shall be annually hereafter elected at the annual meeting of members, a cabinet of eleven members, whose term of office shall be one year from the day of their election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The cabinet shall at once meet and form itself by electing by a majority vote of those present, the following officers of the said League: A president, a first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as may be determined upon by the cabinet, and all said officers shall hold office for the term ending at the next annual meeting thereafter, and also until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

"In case of the resignation, death or other disability of any such member or officer, the cabinet shall elect another in his stead. The cabinet shall also appoint ten executive committees of nine members each, and ten members of the cabinet respectively shall be chosen chairmen respectively of the ten executive committees respectively, and each executive committee shall appoint its own vice-chairman and other officers, including its scribe, and shall keep its own minutes and scrap books. Said ten executive committees shall be known as follows: The Military Committee, the Naval Committee, the National Guard Committee, the Cadet and School Committee, the Coast and Harbor Committee, the Labor Committee, the Legislative Committee, the Finance Committee, the Publicity Committee, the Entertainment Committee.

"The vice-presidents of the League shall be ex-officio members of the cabinet with the right when present to vote as such on any matter coming before the meeting.

"Each committeeman so appointed on said executive committees must be a member, or if not, must, before acting as such, and not later than ten days from his appointment, become a member.

"Each committee shall appoint a vice-chairman who may or may not be one of the original fine committeemen, and may appoint from its ranks such other officers of the committee as it sees fit, and the chairman of each committee shall appoint an advisory committee to his own committee consisting of members throughout the western territory under the jurisdiction of the League."

SOCIALISTS CHALLENGED.

I challenge every Socialist, Radical, Single Taxer, or Reformer, to send ten cents, silver, (money refunded if dissatisfied), for my book "Why Things Happen to Happen." Are you sure you're right? W. Harry Spears, Hamilton, Ohio.

SCHEMING TO PLUNDER.

Milford, Pike Co., Pa., April 10, 1916.

Editor the "Labor Clarion, San Francisco, Cal.

My Dear Mr. Mullen: The iniquitous Shields bill, giving away the waterpowers on our navigable streams, about which I wrote you on February 15th, has been driven through the Senate, but it has not passed the House. There is still a good chance not only to stop this raid on public property, but to pass a fair and honest waterpower bill in its place.

Everything I said about the Shields bill in my letter to you was confirmed in the debate. According to its own supporters, this bill turns over to the power interests waterpower equivalent to twice the mechanical power of every kind now used in the United States, or enough to meet the needs of two hundred million people. This it does in perpetuity, although pretending to limit the grant to fifty years. Small wonder there is pressure to get it through.

On March 21st a substitute for the Shields bill was reported to the House of Representatives. Unlike the Shields bill, this House bill makes no perpetual grant of public waterpower, but wisely and in fact sets a limit of fifty years. Nevertheless, it is not yet a good bill. For example, it gives away the public waterpower without compensation. There is no reason why the waterpower corporations should not pay for what they get. The rest of us do. The House bill should be amended accordingly.

If the House corrects its own bill and then passes it, the good bill from the House and the bad bill from the Senate will go to conference, and the differences will be adjusted by the conferees. The managers of the waterpower campaign believe that a majority of the conferees will be friendly to them, and will report a bill in their interest. They will then try to rush the conference bill through, probably in the confused and crowded final hours of the session. Such a plan has often served the special interests in the past, and it is dangerous now.

During the debate on the Shields bill, this course was openly advised. There was under discussion an amendment giving preference to the applicant for a public waterpower who offers the best terms to the public. One of the supporters of the Shields bill, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, after referring to the amendment as "bad and vicious," went on to say: "It is something that we can eliminate in conference. . . . We might let it go in and then dispose of it in conference." (Congressional Record, March 8, 1916, page 4285.)

We can beat this plan only by letting the people understand the facts. This the power interests have set out to prevent by confusing the public mind with interested statements and personal attacks.

I am asking for your help once more to get the House to pass a good bill, and then to stand by it, no matter what the conferees may do. If the House stands firm, the people will win this fight. But the House needs to know that the people are behind it.

Let me call your attention again to the Ferris bill, a good bill dealing with waterpower on public lands and national forests, which has twice passed the House. An undesirable substitute, the Myers bill, now before the Senate, gives the public waterpowers away in perpetuity. Under it, the power interests could occupy and exploit the Grand Canyon itself, the greatest natural wonder on this continent.

The waterpower interests want everything or nothing. In the last eight years they have killed eight waterpower development bills that were fair both to the corporations and to the public. What the people need is waterpower development on equitable terms without further delay. They can have what they want by letting the House know it. Sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

It may be laid down as an unfailing and universal axiom, that "all pride is abject and mean." It is always an ignorant, lazy or cowardly acquiescence in a false appearance of excellence, and proceeds not from consciousness of our attainments, but insensibility of our wants.—Dr. Johnson.

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POVERTY AND HEALTH.

The United States Public Health Service has just published a startling expose of American industrialism and its blighting, death-dealing effect on the lives and happiness of the 30,000,000 American wage earners.

Strain and overwork in the shop and factory, poverty and anxiety at home, are breaking down the health of American workers and sending millions to their graves before they have approached old age.

All the platitudes of the political orator and the shallow patriot are swept aside by the facts of science as marshalled in Public Health Bulletin No. 76, entitled "Health Insurance, Its Relation to the Public Health." The authors are Dr. B. S. Warren, surgeon, United States Public Health Service, and Edgar Sydenstricker, public health statistician in the same service. The bulletin embodies the result of an investigation undertaken for the Commission on Industrial Relations and continued for the Public Health Service. Copies may be had on application to the government printing office in Washington.

The Warren-Sydenstricker report concludes with a plan for compulsory health insurance for wage earners, to be administered by the State and Federal government. But its chief value and importance lies in the stunning indictment of American social and industrial conditions contained in its impressive array of indisputable facts and figures.

By combing all the reports made by State and Federal investigators and those employed by reputable universities and societies during the past ten years, the government experts have proved ten times over their contention that low wages are playing havoc with the lives and health of the workers.

After reading this government report, no man or woman could longer fail to realize that preparedness means radical changes in the economic condition of the wage earners before it means anything else; that the losses on European battlefields and the danger of foreign aggression are less than the day-by-day slaughter being wrought here at home by our prevailing industrial and economic regime.

Supplementing this Committee's estimate that 250,000 adults are killed and 4,700,000 wounded each year by poverty and preventable disease, the report finds that "each of the 30,000,000 workers in the United States loses on the average about nine days every year on account of sickness alone."

Having established the prevalence of disease among wage earners, the government experts proceed to its causes and devote twenty-eight pages to what is in effect an indictment of American industry. The causes of disease are given as follows:

The occupational hazards of disease; irregularity of employment; unhealthful conditions of living, the employment of women in industry under modern conditions of work, particularly of married women; and the economic disadvantage at which a large proportion of wage workers and their families are placed as the result of low wages and insufficient annual income.

The report makes it clear that "economic disadvantage" as a cause of disease and over-shadows all the rest. For example, inadequate diet is set down as the first of "unhealthful conditions of living," and the report says:

"Income statistics published by Federal and State governments in the last few years indicate that a considerable proportion of the families of wage workers have not been able to maintain a diet that will provide for proper nourishment.

"A larger proportion can maintain an adequate diet only at the sacrifice of healthful environment and of other items which go to constitute a reasonable standard of living. There can be no doubt that nourishing food is sacrificed in a

large number of instances in order to obtain some of the comforts and amusements and to gratify some of the wants which are entirely natural and to be expected of the average American.

"An examination of a number of studies of the budgets of American workingmen's families indicates that the point of adequate subsistence is not reached until the family income is about \$800 a year. Less than half of the wage earners' families in the United States have an annual income of that size, according to all statistics of income for workingmen's families.

"If this be true, over half of the families of American wage earners must either lower their standard of life in other respects in order to have an adequate diet, or make sacrifices in their diet in order to secure healthful housing, favorable community environment, and a few of the reasonable comforts.

"The effect of the rapid increase in the retail prices of foods that have been found to constitute the diet of workingmen's families can not be overlooked as an additional factor in this connection. Between 1900 and 1913 the average increase in the retail prices of foods was about 60 per cent, according to statistics published by the Department of Labor. During the same period wages increased less than 30 per cent, according to the same authority.

"It is clearly evident that the tendency during the period 1900-1913 has been toward an impoverishment of the diet of families with low incomes."

The report sums up the economic causes of disease:

"No attempt to present the real meaning of the problem of health among wage workers and their families can be complete without taking into consideration their economic status—the wages they earn and the income which the wage earner's family is able to receive—and comparing it with those standards which have been agreed upon as reasonable and necessary for the maintenance of health.

"Without taking into consideration the loss of working time for any cause, it has been found that during the recent years in the principal industries of the United States, between one-fourth and one-third of the male workers of approximately 18 years of age and over earned less than \$10 a week, and from two-thirds to three-fourths earned less than \$15, and only about one-tenth earned more than \$20 a week. In textile manufacturing and some other industries the wage level was much lower.

"The wages of women workers were considerably lower than those of men. From two-thirds to three-fourths of women workers in factories, stores, laundries and in industrial occupations generally worked at wages of less than \$8 per week. Approximately one-fifth earned less than \$4 and nearly one-half earned less than \$6 a week."

But the workers are not allowed to earn even these amounts in every week of the year. The report says:

"A conservative estimate, based on all the available statistics of loss in working time would appear to be that wage workers in the principal manufacturing and mining industries lost on the average from one-fifth to one-third of the full working time during a year from all causes.

"Statistics of total incomes of wage workers' families point to the conclusion that the average total annual family income (including earnings of women and children) in the principal manufacturing and mining industries has been between \$700 and \$800 in recent years. This average, however, does not adequately depict the real situation; for the conclusion is also indicated that one in every 10 or 12 workingmen's families had at the time of the investigations an annual income of less than \$300 a year; that nearly a

third had incomes of less than \$500, and over one-half had incomes of less than \$750 a year.

"From the foregoing it is evident that underlying all other economic factors affecting the wage earners' health is the fact of poverty. The other conditions that have been discussed—unhealthful living and working conditions, insecurity and irregularity of employment and income, inadequacy of earnings of heads of families and the necessity for earning of wages by mothers and children—these and other such conditions are but incidents of poverty."

Many pages could be filled with some of the more striking illustrations of how low wages kill and maim. The report describes the bad housing conditions due to meager incomes, and the neglect by the community of the drainage and sanitation of districts where the underpaid workers live. It tells how the piece work system breaks down the health of the workers in the shops, by causing strain and fatigue. It describes the effect of irregular employment and unemployment on the health of the victims. The entire pamphlet should be read by those who want a reservoir of facts about American industry.

Warren and Sydenstricker approached their subject purely from the standpoint of the physician, and not that of the economist. Yet they are entitled to the greatest credit for the intelligence and courage with which they have placed the responsibility for preventable deaths and disease where it belongs—on low wages.

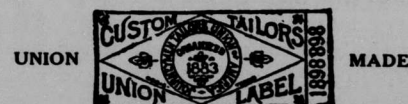
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FAVORS IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., formerly of Minnesota, but now professor of economics, Catholic University, in Washington, D. C., has declared in favor of the Burnett immigration bill. If this legislation is adopted by Congress, he says, "we shall have sufficient legislation to improve the quality, provide for assimilation and protect the standard of life that is required for decent living."

Rev. Ryan's statement, which includes a history of immigration legislation, has been published by the Weekly Press Service of the Social Service Commission, American Federation of Catholic Societies, and is, in part as follows:

"The lowered standard of living is the main justification for restriction, and it is probably the reason behind the greater part of the agitation. Between two-thirds and four-fifths of the adult males of the country receive less than \$750 a year, and real wages have declined from 10 to 15 per cent since 1890. The great majority of the new immigrants go into the unskilled industries, thereby overstocking the market for that kind of labor, and bringing down wages. They do not become farmers, as so considerably occurred with the old immigration. The supply of unskilled labor should be reduced. The immigration commission was unanimous on this point.

"Among methods of restriction suggested are: The requirement of a contract enabling the immigrant to command living wages; the restriction of the arrivals from any country to a certain per cent of the average emigration from that country during the preceding period of ten years; the division of the immigration countries in groups, and the granting of the privilege of sending immigrants to only one group in one year; and the literacy test. The first three recommended by eight of the nine members of the immigration commission as the best single method of restriction. It would exclude about one-third.

"The opposition to restriction is sentimental, or superficial, or selfish. The sentimentalists want America to be kept a haven for the oppressed, but charity begins at home, and we want to keep it a genuine haven, instead of developing a proletariat; and we want to keep it an example of genuine democracy and of a better distribution of wealth than exists in Europe. Thus we can serve humanity better than by enabling a comparatively small proportion of the oppressed of Europe to better their condition very slightly.

"The superficial objectors find fault with the literacy test because it does not guarantee character, something that it was not meant to do. It is primarily a method of affecting quantity, not quality. Others denounce it as the outcome of bigotry, but this factor is relatively unimportant in the movement; besides, the device ought to be judged on its merits. It is regrettable that Catholics will not consider more the economic argument for restriction. Others object that the country needs to be developed. If that means that a large group will be worse off than before, the objection is baseless. All the rough work generally done by unskilled foreigners would be done by Americans if they were paid sufficient wages. The immigration commission declared there is a constant oversupply of unskilled labor.

"The selfish persons are those who wish to increase production and profits through cheap labor, at less than living wages. They would prefer Chinese and Japanese laborers if they could get them. They do not deserve serious consideration."

GAINS BY BREWERY WORKERS.

At La Crosse, Wis., the Brewery Workers' Union has increased wages \$1.50 a week and secured improved working conditions.

POVERTY AND THE WHITE HEARSE.

By Scott Nearing,

Professor of Economics, University of Toledo.

[Editor's Note—This is one of a series of very short articles on the relation of child poverty to national preparedness for peace and prosperity. The other articles will be by Professor Scott Nearing, Judge Henry Neil, father of the Mothers' Pension system to abolish child poverty, Charles Edward Russell and other nationally known writers. All of these articles will be printed in this paper. Watch for them. They are timely, important and scientific.]

Child poverty is hideous. The scant food; the broken shoes; the pinched, joyless faces; the uncontrolled life of the streets; the crime and vice that are the grim running mates of poverty—these things in the lives of little boys and girls appeal to even the most callous. Each cloud is said to have its silver lining, and this cloud of child poverty is no exception to the rule. Multitudes of the children die before their lives have been blackened by poverty.

Death gives a welcome release to many a baby whose life would have been laid in the squalid back alleys of civilization.

During the months of July and August the stern reaper gets in his deadly work. The heat, the flies, the exhaustion of the summer months; all play their part, and the babies of the poor die. In one American city, during the month of August, 719 babies died from diarrhoeal diseases.

A map with a dot on it for each death shows that these children were living in the wards where poverty was most prevalent. Poverty congestion and infant mortality go hand in hand. In the same districts where most of these babies died the report states that "insanitary plumbing and lack of health conveniences do their deadly work. It is the destination of the poorest milk sold in the city. It is where streets are cleaned seldom or not at all; where staled bread and oldest meats are sold." To these quarters, "in the dusk of the evening, little children with shawls over their heads and market baskets on their arms return with their prizes from the city dumps and the garbage barrels of the market streets."

No wonder the board of education in the same city was led by an investigation of the living conditions of school children to make these strong protests. "The majority of the indigent children live in damp, unclean or overcrowded homes that lack proper ventilation and sanitation. Here, in the damp, ill-smelling basements there is only one thing regarded as cheaper than rent, and that is the life of the child."

These conclusions have been amply verified by the splendid investigations of the Federal Children's Bureau into the relation between poverty and child mortality. In Johnstown the bureau reports that among the well-to-do people fifty babies of each thousand born died during the first year. As a contrast with these death rates among the well-to-do, "the highest infant mortality rate, 271, is found . . . where the poorest, most lowly persons of the community live; families of men employed to do the unskilled work in the steel mills and mines."

In another ward with a death rate of 200 per thousand there is not "a single properly graded, drained or paved street."

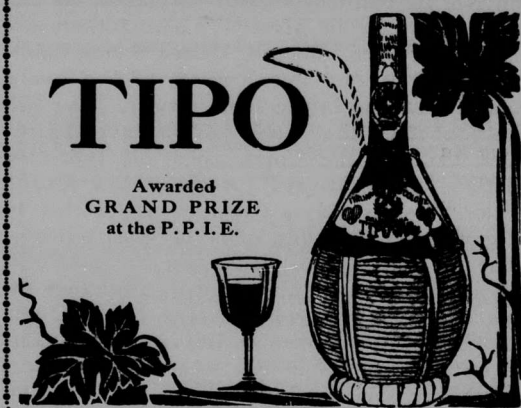
The grouping of the child death is according to the income of the father, and shows the highest death rate where wages are lowest and the smallest death rate where wages are highest, "indicating clearly the relation between low wages, ill health and infant deaths." Other studies made by the Children's Bureau confirm the many figures furnished by American and foreign investigations. Death relieves the many poor children from lives of hardship and misery.

There is little wonder that Shaw in one of his most inspiring passages curses poverty, calling it "the worst of crimes." "All other crimes," he

writes, are virtues beside it. . . . Poverty blights whole cities; spreads horrible pestilences; strikes dead the very souls of all that come within sight or sound or smell of it."

MACHINISTS REDUCE HOURS.

At Alton, Ill., through conferences with the Illinois Glass Works Company the Machinists' Union has reduced hours from 54 to 50 per week.

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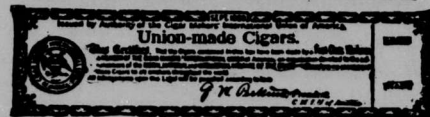
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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

ORPHEUM.

Ruth St. Denis, the world-famous danseuse, will make her first vaudeville appearance in this city at the Orpheum next Sunday matinee. She will be assisted by Ted Shawn and a company of terpsichoreans trained by him. The following will be the program: "The Spirit of the Sea," Ruth St. Denis; "Danse Javanese," Ada Forman; "The Peacock," a legend of India (inspired by the poems of Lawrence Hope), Ruth St. Denis, Mr. Shawn, Misses Loomis, Andrews, Forman, Horst and Hindoo assistants; "Lady Picking Mulberries," Margaret Loomis; "Ancient Egypt," a ballet of the Tamboura, Miss St. Denis, Mr. Shawn and company. Madame Chilson-Ohrman, a gifted young American prima-donna soprano who has toured with brilliant success with the New York Symphony Orchestra and whose London and Paris operatic engagements have been postponed on account of the European war, will be heard in a delightful program of song which will include the aria from "Il Puritani," "At Dawning" by Cadman, Polonaise from "Mignon" and "The Last Rose of Summer." Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin, who, like good wine, need no bush, will present what they term "A 1916 Songology" which is said to be a splendid vehicle for the exhibition of their great ability as singers, dancers and comedians. Harriet Marlotte and an excellent company will appear in an exceptionally funny sketch by Edgar Allen Woolf, entitled "The Lollard." Miss Don Fung Gue and Mr. Harry Haw will present a Chinese conception of American songs and dances. A spectacular singing novelty, entitled "The Girl in the Moon," will be a pleasant feature of the new bill. A pretty maiden clad in dainty pajamas sitting in a new moon, sails out over the audience, dropping now and then amongst the audience and pinning carnations in the button holes of some of the gentlemen, singing to them all the while. Andy Rice in his witty monologue "My First Anniversary" and Fannie Brice in her diverting songs and creations will close their engagements with this bill.

CHILDREN WHO STAMMER.

Mothers and teachers who want to know how to cure children of stammering, stuttering, and indistinct speaking are to be given aid by the University of California. A course on "Defective Speech Correction" is to be provided in the approaching summer session of the university, from June 26th to August 5th. It will be given by Mrs. Mabel Farrington Gifford of the Department of Pediatrics, who is in charge of the Speech Defect Clinic conducted by the University of California Medical School.

Mrs. Gifford is able to show mothers and teachers that defective speech can often be overcome without medical or surgical methods, but by simple ways of teaching and practice.

Trained at the Natural Speech Institute at Buffalo, Mrs. Gifford spent ten years assisting Dr. H. C. Brainard, Professor Neurology in the Los Angeles Medical Department of the University of California, with patients who needed to have defects of speech remedied, and she also did defective speech correction for pupils brought to by Dr. Leonard Metcalf, medical inspector for the Los Angeles public schools. She spent 1913-14 in charge of defective speech work in the Minnesota State School for the Feeble-Minded, at Faribault, Minnesota, meanwhile lecturing at the Minnesota State Normal School at Mankato. After studying with Professor and Mrs. Scripture of Columbia University in phonetics, the psychology of speech, and abnormal psychology, she returned to San Francisco in 1915, and since then besides being in charge of the Speech Defect Clinic in the children's department of University of California Hospital, she has conducted clinics in the Oakland and San Francisco public schools. She had charge

of the Speech Defect booth in the Palace of Education during the last two months of the Exposition—under the auspices of the University Medical School.

Her lectures on how to establish proper habits of speech, and on the correction of stammering, stuttering, and defective articulation, will be given daily during the summer session, at Agriculture Hall on the University campus, and she will conduct clinics there Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and also hold a clinic Saturday mornings in the University Museum Auditorium, adjoining the University of California Medical School in San Francisco, so that she may give there demonstrations with children's cases from the Department of Pediatrics of the University of California Medical School.

SQUALOR COMMUNITY MENACE.

Dr. George A. Zeller, alienist for the State of Illinois and a member of the State Board of Administration, has reported to the board on housing and living conditions of a Mexican colony, in what Dr. Zeller terms "the wretched shanty-town" of Silvis, near East Moline, where he discovered a case of leprosy.

He says it is a public duty to call attention to the miserable housing conditions "tolerated and possibly encouraged and invited by the great and wealthy corporations for whom these Mexicans work. The squalor and wretchedness of the surroundings cannot be adequately described."

Dr. Zeller reports that at this place there are a dozen old box cars, sitting flat on the ground with scarcely a window and sometimes only a cinder floor. There is no sanitation and no sewerage, while the clang of the shops, shrieking whistles and the roar of the passing trains precluded the thought of rest. The nearest school is miles away and to reach it 20 railroad tracks must be crossed. There is no place for a garden, no flowers, and no playground for the many children.

"Families reared under such surroundings," continues Dr. Zeller, "cannot rise to the level of American citizenship. Measures should be taken to break up this system, which smacks of peonage. Such communities become the breeding places of vice, immorality and illiteracy. If these

aliens are competing with citizens who maintain presentable households, or their own homes, then the competition is unfair.

"To my mind the greater infection is that which fastens itself upon the neighborhood and the community in general by reason of tolerating an industrial and social evil which, tolerated by the wealthy corporation, finally comes to be looked upon as a necessity and eventually results in a lowering of civic and individual pride and a degraded standard of living."

GRAND EASTER FESTIVAL.

The San Francisco People's Orchestra, under the leadership of Guilio Minetti, is to give a concert in the Civic Auditorium next Sunday afternoon, April 23d, commencing at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 and 50 cents.

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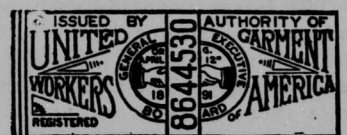
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916.

Peace is the fairest form of happiness,
Peace is liberty and tranquility.

—Cicero.

For months the resolution to print the report and testimony of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations has been before the United States Senate. Under one pretext or another no action has been taken on it. The selfish, reactionary interests are trying to prevent the printing of the report and testimony, because they disclose the truth about industrial conditions. Labor must help the labor group in Congress to force the Senate to adopt the resolution to print. Write to your Senators.

That ship owners can well afford to pay the increases asked for by the maritime unions there can be no doubt. Ocean freight rates have risen so rapidly, and to such high figures, that a vessel practically pays for itself in one year. Some have done so in less time. Old vessels, almost ready to be scrapped, have been sold recently at fabulous figures in order to put them into the profitable service. The men who do the work are certainly entitled to share to some small degree in this prosperity.

The International Association of Machinists is taking a referendum vote on the question of an assessment of \$1 in May and \$1 in June from each member. The membership should not only vote these assessments, but should vote assessments for the creation of a large reserve fund, because they will surely need it after the close of the European war. Employers are certain to fight to restore the conditions that prevailed before the war and if the machinists, as well as the other iron trades, are not prepared to maintain their conditions then they will lose them. They can afford assessments now. Later they may not be in such a happy position. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

What a happy world we would have if employment could be made always available for those who desired it, we thought as we stood on the corner waiting for a car a few evenings ago. Thousands of iron trades men were on their way home after a day's work. They were black of hand and face but out through the grease and grime almost invariably protruded the unmistakable signs of happiness and freedom from oppressive care. The conditions under which they worked were not all they should be, but they were employed and able to put something in the family larder. Needless to state, they were union men working eight hours a day and not completely fagged out at the end of their hours of toil. Only trade unionism could produce such a sight.

-:- Labor and Capital -:-

While attending a meeting a short time ago which only incidentally concerned labor we became engaged in conversation in a casual way with a professional man of some note in this section, who impressed us as being pretty much of an egotist. His bearing, his manner, his gestures, all suggested that he was anything but the democrat that would appeal to the average citizen of the United States. The air of superiority about him was so pronounced that we were rather surprised when he said: "Why can not labor and capital work more in harmony than has been the rule in the past?"

We replied that there could be no real harmony between the two until such time as the just demands of labor were acceded to. That employers would have to accord a larger share of the products of toil to the workers and treat them as real collaborators in production rather than as mere machines brought into being for the sole purpose of being used by those who have, by one means or another, come into possession of and control over the means of life. That the great mass of workers had become too intelligent to submit to conditions which placed them in the category of beasts of burden and not human beings.

He said he did not believe there was any disposition on the part of employers to treat the workers in an unjust manner, but as the law of supply and demand operated to a great extent throughout the world, and American employers were forced to compete in the markets of the world, the American worker ought to be able to see the need of allowing these employers to engage labor under conditions that would enable them to successfully meet their rivals on an even footing.

We suggested to him that his line of reasoning indicated that he held that the predominant thing to be considered was the success or profit of the employer, and that the condition of life of the worker was a matter of secondary or incidental importance, to be governed entirely by the law of supply and demand, and this in spite of the fact that employers in every possible way seek to limit the influences of such a law on their side of the transaction.

"Well," he said, "I think you will agree with me that the interests of the men who furnish the capital, the plans, the directing minds and who take the risks and endure the worries involved in conducting the business ought to be given first consideration."

We replied that we did not by any means agree that they should be given first consideration. We were of the opinion, of course, that they should have consideration, but it must be reasonable rather than first consideration, and that no employer could in justice insist that he should be allowed profits out of a business which enabled him to pile up millions which he could not use while the toilers who did the real producing were left in the dregs of poverty and starvation.

His reply was: "Capital will not be invested by those who control it unless they can be assured that profits are to be returned to them commensurate with the ability they put into the business and the risks they take."

We responded: "So much depends upon that word 'commensurate' that we believe you have, in using it, answered your own question as to the lack of harmony between labor and capital."

A business which depends for its existence upon human beings engaged in it living lives of poverty and degradation has no right to exist, as the world is big enough and rich enough to furnish an abundance for all. If under our present scheme of things poverty is essential, then the scheme must be so altered as to meet our needs.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

There is nothing to be gained by thinking over what you would do if you had your life to live over again. Better map out plans for that portion of your life which is still before you.

Seventy-six out of eighty-seven cases of typhoid fever which occurred in a recent outbreak have been traced by the United States Public Health Service to infected milk. Had the first cases been reported to a trained health officer the outbreak could have been stamped out promptly. When will we learn that disease prevention is sure and cheap?

The Bethlehem Steel Company made more than \$1000 net profit last year on each man employed, as shown by the annual report just issued. The efficiency system man is busy. With 22,064 employees, the Bethlehem Steel Company had net earnings for the year 1915 of \$23,672,000. Its income applicable to dividends was equal to 112.5 per cent on the common stock. The net profit of \$1077 per man sets a new figure in American industry, but it is worth noting that the profit per man in Bethlehem has always been large and has been constantly increasing.

"The Public" says: "Pacificism is more popular than preparedness among Michigan Republicans. They have shown it by expressing their preference for Henry Ford as their presidential candidate. Though Mr. Ford protested against the use of his name, and urged the voters to disregard its presence on the ballot, he nevertheless received a majority of the votes cast. Had he but half tried he would have swept the State and there are other States in which he would prove to be equally strong. But until the Republican party relegates to the background the protectionist and preparationist politicians who disgrace it, it is not worthy of having as its presidential candidate a man of so high a type as Henry Ford." The truth is if Henry Ford went through a political campaign the people would learn so much about his methods that he would not poll as many votes as Taft did four years ago. They know very little of him at this time even though he has succeeded in deceiving such publications as "The Public."

In their investigation of the wells and underground waters of Florida the geologists of the United States Geological Survey have noted many interesting things. Among these is a well at Welaka, on St. John's river, from which two kinds of water are obtained. This well is 309 feet deep. The length of the casing is 110 feet. The well was first drilled to 160 feet, and from this depth ordinary "sulphur" water was obtained. The drill was then carried to a depth of 309 feet, where it encountered a strong mineral water, having a disagreeable, salty taste. In order to use both kinds of water an inner tubing was run nearly to the bottom of the well. Both this and the outer casing were connected with pumps, so that ordinary water and mineral water can be pumped at the same time. A favorite joke played on visitors is to give them a drink of the weaker water in the first glass and to replace it with the brine in the second. Not more than half a dozen wells of this kind are known in the country, but there is no reason why similar wells can not be obtained in regions where the waters in the upper strata differ from those lying deeper.

WIT AT RANDOM

The telephone rang and the new Polish maid answered it.

"Hello!" came from the receiver.

"Hello!" answered the girl, flushed with the pride of a new language.

"Who's this?" again came the voice.

"I don't know who it is," said the girl, "I can't see you."

A darkey running a ferry across the Alabama river was accosted by a poor white stranger who wanted to cross, but hadn't the wherewithal.

Pete scratched his woolly poll perplexedly, then queried:

"Doan yo' got no money at all?"

"No," was the dejected reply.

"But it doan't cost but three cents to cross," insisted Pete.

"I know, but I hain't got three cents."

After a final inward think, Pete remarked.

"I done tell you what; a man what's not got three cents am just as well off on dis side ob de ribber as on de odder!"

The judge sits on the woosack,

The lawyer makes the plea,

The jury brings the verdict,

And the client pays the fee.

—Kansas City "Bar Monthly."

John Hope, writer to the Signet, was a "character," an indomitable man. He formed a corps of volunteers, in which every man on joining had to sign an undertaking of abstinence from alcohol and tobacco. Most carefully he inspected his company of the Queen's Brigade, paying little regard to rifles or accoutrements, but slowly moving along and sniffing. "On one occasion, on a Sunday afternoon, he met a man who had recently enlisted, and stopped to speak to him, standing up pretty close. Suddenly he looked the man hard in the face, and the following conversation took place: 'John, you've been drinking!' 'No, Maister Hope, upon ma wurrd, I have nut tastit a drop since I jined the caump'n'y.' 'But you've been smoking, John! 'Dod, Maister Hope, yee'd make an uncommon fine pinter bitch.'"—English "Law Notes."

Wife: Dear me, you can never find a thing without asking me where it is. How did you get along before you were married?

Hub: Things stayed where they were put then.—Indianapolis "News."

"That's a nasty cut on your temple," an employer said to his clerk. "How did it happen?"

"I had words with my wife," the clerk answered.

"Your wife gave you that?" exclaimed the employer. "And she used to be such a shy girl!"

"So she is now," said the clerk. "She's always shying, and she never misses.—Washington "Star."

Nyld—Muchwed has a new runabout.

Higbee—I thought he swore he never would marry again.—"Vanity Fair."

The teacher was telling her class a long, highly embellished story of Santa Claus, and the mirth of Willie Jones eventually got entirely beyond his control.

"Willie," said the teacher sternly, "what did I whip you for yesterday?"

"Fer lyin'," promptly answered Willie; "an' I was jest wonderin' who was goin' to whip you."

MISCELLANEOUS

IT IS NOT UNWORTHY.

If one has failed to reach the end he sought,
If out of effort no great good is wrought,
It is not failure, if the object be
The betterment of man; for all that he
Has done and suffered is but gain
To those who follow seeking to attain
The end he sought. His efforts they
Will find are guideposts on the way
To that accomplishment which he,
For some wise purpose could not be
The factor in. There is a need
Of unsuccessful effort; 'tis the seed
Whose mission is to lie beneath
The soil that grows the laurel wreath,
And he is not unworthy who
Falls struggling manfully to do
What must be done, in dire distress,
That others may obtain success.

—Wm. J. Lampton, in "Success."

WHITE TALKS TO YOUTH.

So now let's to our prophecies with a will! First of all, let's eliminate the millennium. In its place, suppose we substitute for the world of the coming generation a rather hard and cruel world. But from its hardship and cruelty let's subtract at least as many hardships and cruelties as our fathers took away for us during the generation that is all but past. Housing for the poor must improve; the economic status of the poor must be better than it is today. For a better status must follow when capital, not labor, bears the expenses of trade accidents and diseases; when the state, by increasing taxes, pensions the unsupported mother holding her brood together under a home influence; when the child is schooled well into its teens, and the mother who works at a living wage for only a short day, and the father works an eight-hour shift.

These things will help a little, but not much. A sturdier, keener, more independent, less contented laboring class will make more intelligent demands on all the Josiah Bounderbys of all the Coketowns of that blessed day. Labor will demand more "golden spoons," more "turtle soup and venison," more "carriages and six"—and will come slightly nearer getting these baubles than Mr. Bounderby could have dreamed labor would come. But still we shall have a hard and cruel world. We still shall have "many inventions," material and legal, over which to struggle for just control; even as today we are struggling to bring justice out of the world of steam and electricity.

It is a long and tedious, yet always, for the man of faith, a joyful job—this business of saving his country. For always, just as he gets his Indians whipped, or his Boston tea party over, or his immortal declaration written, or his constitution adopted, or his slaves freed, or his union cemented, or his specie payments resumed, or his railroads controlled, or his social and industrial justice in the hearts of the people, and his country all baled up tightly in its perfection—bang! comes a new calamity (and a very real one it always is), hitting the precious country between the aurora borealis and the Gatun dam, breaking the bales and leaving a man's-sized job for the youth of the next "jocund day" that "stands tiptoe on the lofty mountain tops."

And you, O youth, who shall see the vision, who shall follow it through long marches and hard bivouacs, over the hill that rises black beyond the trenches of today, we, who only hear old bugles call, who only dream old dreams, we who are about to die—salute you!—William Allen White in New York "Independent."

WIGGINS ON LADY JURORS.

By S. T. Stern of the New York Bar.

"To give women equal suffrage, means lady jurors. Think of it—lady jurors! Woman doesn't reason. She decides things through her emotions. Intuition is her most cherished weapon. Can you imagine twelve women sitting in court listening to a complicated accident suit with a poor cripple against a wealthy railroad and rendering a verdict without consulting the sentimentalities of the case?"

Thus spake Mr. Business Man whole-heartedly.

Common Sense Wiggins waited a moment or so before answering. He started his reply by way of a question. "By the way," he said casually, "you are on the jury list yourself. How often during the past three years have you actually served as juror?"

"Well—ah. Um—I was called four times," said Mr. Business Man.

"How many of those times," Common Sense Wiggins pursued relentlessly, "have you actually served?"

"They always call on me during February and March. Those are my busiest months. I have been compelled to beg off."

"So, during the past three years, I take it, you haven't served at all. Can you remember your excuses to the court?"

"The first time," said Mr. Business Man, uncomfortably, "I sent the papers to my lawyer. He has a pull, and I was excused. Twice I had doctors' certificates—"

Common Sense Wiggins saw fit to interrupt. "The usual polite perjury, I presume? A paper drawn by your family physician certifying to some imaginary small ailment purposely exaggerated for the occasion?"

"Well," Mr. Business man admitted, ruefully, "I was not exactly at death's door. But I couldn't serve. I was too busy."

"So you permitted your physician to become untruthful under oath."

"I wasn't exactly healthy—"

"Morally, you mean. Last year you likewise failed to appear. How about that?"

"I was in Florida on my annual fishing excursion. A big business man needs relaxation."

"I see what you mean when you say that March is your busiest month. Well," continued the inexorable Wiggins, "I didn't shirk. I was a juror on that very March panel. Out of one hundred names, the judge got twenty-one jurors. The others presented flimsy excuses, doctors' certificates, and other familiar dodges. Of the seventy-nine, nearly all were men of business experience like yourself. They all begged off. The rest were small store citizens and clerks, delicatessen fellows, barbers, cab drivers, butchers—the average horde."

We had a case that involved a handsome young woman suing an elderly rake for breach of promise. It was a man jury—no better, no worse, than the average. For three days we listened to the case. Then the judges gave us the law. After that we went into secret conference in charge of a court attendant. There were no women on that jury. No intuitions. No emotions. Those residuary twelve were there to apply cold reason and relentless logic. When we reached the jury room, a fat old German who could hardly understand the English language, threw down his coat and said 'How much we gif her? I guess he can stand ten thousand dollars.' I tried to reason with him. I tried to show him that we had as yet not decided whether there was anything coming to her at all. I endeavored to repeat some of the law the judge gave us. 'Vel,' he announced, taking out a comfortable pipe, 'you chust go ahead and do vat you please. You can't change me. I'll stay here till de heafens fall—I'll keep youse fellers here all night.' And there he sat. The only effect of my

argument was that two fellow Germans joined him and refused point blank to listen to anything. One of them offered to fight me, winner to announce the verdict for both combatants. I believe he also intimated that if the rest of us didn't decide his way pretty soon, the fight was coming anyway. In the end, one man took out his watch and said it was supper time. That seemed the most potent argument offered all the time we were locked up. One clerkly person offered compromise. Another gifted logician offered to toss a coin. Ever hear of a coin being tossed in the jury room? No; well, the coin tossers are about as numerous as the absentees. We shouted at each other for four hours and finally agreed to disagree without even having touched a single item connected with the evidence. Take my word for it, if that young woman had not had blue eyes and pretty golden hair we could have disposed of her case in three minutes. Cold reason, indeed!"

"How about you?" Mr. Business Man inquired quizzically.

"I am only forty," said Common Sense Wiggins; "and I admit the corn. But observe: Firstly, I didn't lie to get off jury service; secondly, while I admit that lady jurors may possess nerves, emotions, and may in-too-it a bit, still—"

"Still what?"

"Before you condemn lady jurors," concluded Common Sense, "just serve on a man jury once in a while."

THE LABOR GROUP.

The best group of Representatives in this present Congress is the labor group.

They are only about a score in number, but considering their number they are the most effective men in Congress. In the five or six years it has been in existence this gradually growing group has been the driving force, so far as Congress itself is concerned, behind all legislation in the real interest of the people. Working quietly and with only a handful of members, this group is today the most hopeful thing under the dome of the capitol. Yet its existence today is only a prophecy, not a fulfillment of what can be accomplished.

If labor was represented by at least fifty men in the next Congress the labor group would hold the balance of power. They could compel legislation for the rights of labor. They could prevent the passage of bills to grab the public wealth and to monopolize natural resources.

Every special interest antagonistic to labor has the fullest representation in Congress it can get. The banks, the railroads, the political machines, the steel and oil and coal trusts have their groups—and all these unite in one general group against the rights of those whose labor in factories and on the railroads and on the farms produce the wealth they covet.

Why should not the organized labor movement, the trade unions and the organizations of farmers and farm workers put their own representatives in Congress?

Benjamin Franklin wrote:

"He who by the plow would thrive

Himself must hold the plow or drive."

If labor is to plow its right furrow in Congress it must hold the plow or drive.

Labor need not draw political party lines in nominating its Congressional candidates and in electing them. So a man is pledged to labor and will always keep the interests of labor to the front, that man would be a member of the labor group whatever party ticket labor had put him on and elected him on.

The time is short for action. There are great issues before the country—preparedness, taxation to meet large additional expenditures, the right of labor to organize and to bargain col-

lectively without suppression by privately controlled militia and gunmen.

If labor is to have a potent voice in determining these issues its voice in Congress must be its own voice.

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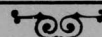
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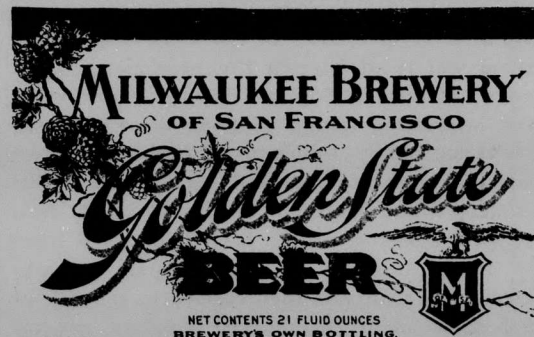
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

MUST CHECK IMMIGRATION.

"The situation which formerly brought aliens to this country in quest of religious and political liberty, have almost disappeared, and the flow of immigrants has become largely a purely economic phenomenon," declared Prof. E. A. Ross, University of Wisconsin, in a speech in Milwaukee. He said that those who came to America without their families and return after they have enjoyed for a time the high wages of the American labor market are continually increasing.

"The great influx of immigrants from southern Europe, with their standards of lower living than those who formerly constituted the bulk of immigrants to this country, have caused acute industrial, social and political problems, particularly in American cities," continued Prof. Ross. "The influence of immigrants, as a whole, in recent years, has been to delay the advance toward the best things of public life, and in politics has given the bosses an opportunity to intrench.

"Since the beginning of the century, immigrants have been coming at the average rate of 1,000,000 a year, and at least 10,000,000 of them have remained. The sources of immigration have greatly changed in the course of twenty-five years. Formerly the bulk of the immigrants that came from the British, Scandinavian and Germanic countries possessed much of the background we possess and blended readily with one another and with the native Americans.

"The sources have shifted eastward until Constantinople has been about the center of the field supplying immigrants.

"The only two ways to restrict immigration are by numerical restriction, or by the literacy test. The only practical test is one that can be applied by the immigrant himself before he sells out and transports his family to this country."

DOESN'T GET RESULTS.

Probably No. 26 Broadway, New York, will hear mutterings of discontent from members of the Rockefeller "union," and rather than see the early collapse of this hand-picked organization, Mr. Rockefeller may grant a few concessions in an attempt to stay the inevitable.

The Trinidad "Free Press" shows that the predictions of Mr. Rockefeller and his expensive press agent have not been fulfilled. In the last issue of this paper Editor O'Neill says:

"The vast majority of the miners in the southern coal fields are in abject poverty. Their labor in the mines gives them a hand-to-mouth existence. The conditions that prevail, preclude the possibility of reaching a standard of living fit for human beings, and the mutterings of discontent presage a day not far distant when slaves in the dungeons of the coal mines will serve notice that they are worthy of humane consideration and refuse to wear upon their necks the collar of corporate subjugation. They are becoming weary of rendering obedience to the dictums that come from 26 Broadway, New York, and have grown tired of the circumscribed limits, beyond which they must not go, to be considered desirable citizens and worthy of remaining on a payroll that bequeaths the legacy of a starvation wage and absolute servility to the captains of industry.

"The impoverished victim of corporate cupidity with no protection, save the union organized by Rockefeller and his henchmen, has awakened to the fact that the visit of the son of the richest man in America to the coal fields of Colorado, brought no material prosperity to the robbed, starved and imprisoned victim of the mine, and that Rockefeller Jr. shaking hands with his slaves, munching a luncheon at a miner's cabin, slumbering in a collier's "nightie" or tripping the light fantastic with the wives, daughters and sweethearts of miners, did not chase the gloom that shrouds the miners' sky with the midnight blackness of adversity."

HISTORICAL CLIPPINGS.

"Genghis Kahn, an Asiatic Conqueror, signalized his first victory in war by casting seventy victims into boiling water." He was a great man.

"Timur, a Tartar General, massacred one hundred thousand East Indian prisoners and erected a pyramid of ninety thousand human heads on the smoking ruins of Bagdad." He was a greater man.

"Begum Sumroy, of Moscovite origin, having had her dancing girl bricked up in a vault, had her bed placed over it so that she might hear the moans of the dying girl." A loving woman!

"Yang Chen, a high public officer of China, was on one occasion offered a bribe to induce him to forego his duty. He refused to accept it. Thereupon the would-be bribe-giver urged him further, saying:

"Take it. Take it. No one will know."

"How so?" exclaimed Yang, again refusing the gift. "You would know it. Heaven would know it. Worst of all, I would know it."

Edward Courtney, the Earl of Devon, England, surnamed from his misfortune, the "Blind Earl," and because of his virtues, the "Good Earl," wrote and left behind him, at death, an epitaph for the monument to be placed over his grave and that of his wife, Mabel, with whom he had lived for fifty-five years.

Referring to the disposition of his wealth while alive, he wrote:

"What we gave away, we have,

What we spent, we had,

What we left, we lost."

"The Mahometans believe that trees walked forth to meet Mahomet, that water gushed forth from his finger-tips, that he fed the hungry, cured the sick and raised the dead, and a shoulder of mutton informed him it had been poisoned. His resistless word split asunder the orb of the moon. The obedient planet stooped from its station in the sky, accomplished the seven revolutions round the Caaba, saluted Mahomet in the Arabian tongue and then, suddenly contracting its dimensions, entered at his collar and issued forth through the sleeve of his shirt."

"John Catacuzene, who lived in the fourteenth century, was thought to be very wealthy because he owned six hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of arable land, two thousand five hundred brood mares, two hundred camels, three hundred mules, five hundred asses, five thousand horned cattle, fifty thousand hogs and seventy thousand sheep. And, John Rockefeller, who lived in the nineteenth and twenty centuries, was much

wealthier than Catacuzene. He owned many acres, much oil, fine houses, lots of stocks and plenty of bonds, besides so many two-legged mules, asses, hogs and sheep he couldn't keep track of them."

UNION BRINGS BETTERMENT.

At Holyoke, Mass., the contract of the newly organized Teamsters' Union is being generally signed by teaming contractors in this city. The new rates provide for \$13 a week for single team drivers, \$14 for double team, and \$15 for three-horse drivers. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half of the regular rate after nine hours. Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas are recognized as holidays.

CREDIT GIVEN TRADE UNIONS.

Dr. Lorin Stuckey of the department of economics, Iowa State University, has written a book on "The Iowa State Federation of Labor," in which it is stated that practically all reform legislation in that State was first advocated by Iowa trade unionists. Included in the list is the Australian ballot, bureau of labor statistics, workmen's compensation, compulsory education, child labor laws, the State tuberculosis hospital, parcel post system and laws protecting workers in shops, mills and mines.

It is a psychological fact that we get just what we are looking for in this world. That's why the egotist gets all the flattery and the modest man nothing but self-respect.



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We are pleased to announce there has been no raise in the prices of these lines. Aprons, jackets, coats, suitable for bar workers and waiters, are here in a great assortment.

Union-Made Work Shirts 50c

An extensive assortment of good, wear-giving work shirts in both light and dark colors. Some are in black sateen and drill, others in blue chambray or khaki.



San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held April 14, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Printing Pressmen—H. Tietjen, H. Mathey, J. C. Leo. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of \$150 for the Danbury hatters. From Cooks' Helpers' Union, inclosing check for \$80.85 for the Danbury hatters. From United States Senator Phelan, Congressmen Nolan, Raker and Kahn, relative to labor legislation now pending in Congress.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders' Union, application for a boycott on the Orpheum Annex. Wage scale and agreement from Electrical Workers' Union No. 151.

Referred to Label Section—From Amalgamated Association of Cutters and Trimmers of New York, relative to the unfair firm of Joseph Skolny & Co., clothing manufacturers, 906 Broadway, N. Y.

Reports of Unions—Retail Delivery Drivers—Have levied a fine of ten dollars on members using non-union tobacco or patronizing unfair jitneys; requested compliance with decision of the American Federation of Labor, relative to grocery clerks.

Executive Committee—On the request of the Theatrical Federation of San Francisco to abrogate the present agreement between Moving Picture Operators and the Exhibitors' League, Committee recommends that the request be complied with, but that the union be required to confer with the officers of the Labor Council before taking action; concurred in. On the request from Grocery Clerks' Union to declare the firm of Johnson Brothers, 2183 Fillmore street, unfair to organized labor, it was decided to lay this matter over for future consideration. On the request of Bakers' Union No. 24, for a boycott on the Langendorf Bakery, Committee recommends that the firm be given thirty days' time to conform to the signed agreement and that upon failure to do so, the request for boycott be granted; concurred in. Recommended that the wage scale and agreement of the Stable Employees' Union be indorsed; concurred in. Recommended that the matter of the "Examiner" boycott be held in abeyance; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—The following recommendations of the Committee relative to the Pacific Coast Defense League and its objects were adopted:

1. We favor the peaceful settlement of all international disputes and welcome such international agreements as will make large or competitive armaments unnecessary.

2. Provides for a rider to the naval appropriation bill and similar bills authorizing the President to withdraw appropriations for the building of ships whenever international agreements shall have been made rendering unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments.

3. Substitute for Committee's recommendation adopted: We believe it is to the immediate interest of humanity to take the profit out of military and naval preparedness. Therefore, we favor government acquisition of all patent rights in arms, munitions and other implements of war. For the same reason we favor the construction of naval vessels in government yards exclusively, and the manufacture of armor plate, guns, ammunition and other equipment of war exclusively in government establishments; we also favor a proper allotment of such work for the Pacific Coast.

4. Moved that this matter be laid over for

one week and made a special order of business for 9 p. m., Friday evening, April 21st, 1916; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—The chair appointed the following committee for the purpose of soliciting funds for the defense of Brother Caplan; Delegates Ernst, Weinberger, Grunhof, Horr and Keegan.

Receipts—Milkers, \$12; Cooks, \$36; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$20; Chauffeurs, \$12; Stablemen, \$16; Metal Polishers, \$8; Plasterers, \$24; Glass Blowers, \$12; Stereotypers, \$8; Garment Workers, \$40; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Sugar Workers, \$4; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Barbers, \$32; Sailors, \$40; Bookbinders, \$12; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Material Teamsters, \$8; Beer Wagon Drivers, \$40; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Printing Pressmen, \$12; Federal Employees, \$8; Cigarmakers, \$16; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; "Labor Clarion," \$50; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$8; Tailors No. 80, \$16; Cap Makers, \$4; Rammermen, \$8; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$24; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Mold Makers, \$8; Carriage Workers, \$8; Leather Workers, \$4; Boilermakers No. 6, \$5; Laundry Workers, \$40; Label Section, \$13; Hatters, \$80.85. Total receipts, \$784.85.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Donaldson Printing Co., \$25.75; Miss M. Barkley, \$1.50; Label Section, \$13; Chas. Horning, \$2.50. Total expenses, \$135.25.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

UNFAIR NAILS AND RIVETS.

To all International Unions, State Federations, Central Labor Unions and affiliated Local Unions of the American Federation of Labor.

Greeting:

The large number of former employees in the Nail, Rivet and Merchant Wire Manufacturing plant of the Townsend Company, at Fallston, Pa., who are members of Federal Labor Union No. 14994, American Federation of Labor, have been out on strike for the past two months endeavoring to establish the nine-hour workday and obtain the right to be members of an organization for their mutual protection and advancement, hereby appeal to organized labor and its friends to assist them in bringing about the aims and objects of their union, and request that the products of this firm, which consist of nails for the making of cigar boxes, barb roofing, barrel hoops, pail ears, pail clasps, cooper dowell pins, shade roller pins, shoe nails, box nails and all kinds of special nails used by workmen in making above products, and rivets for tank, boiler, structural iron, cooper and all kinds of pound rivets used by boiler makers, structural iron and sheet metal workers, is unfair; and state that this company, on account of refusal to permit organized labor conditions to prevail within the plant, be placed upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of this country and Canada.

We, therefore, are compelled to make this appeal to organized labor, and request them to use their influence in having the products of this company declared unfair, and that they abstain from purchasing or using the same until such time as the owners of this plant will grant their employees the right to organize and to enjoy the blessings of a shorter workday.

Thanking you in advance for the support and assistance we know that you will give us, and

assuring you of our appreciation of the same, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

FEDERAL LABOR UNION, No. 14994.

Alfred D. Thompson, President.

William Stanley, Rec. Secretary.

R. F. Kross, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL VALUABLE.

A report issued by a committee representing stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company contains amazing figures of the development of this big shipping combination since the war. It is stated that five ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were purchased for \$5,000,000 and that these steamers are now judged by experts to be worth \$10,000,000. When the Pacific Mail Company sold these steamers the seamen's law was held responsible, but the committee's report indicates that this humane legislation did not enter into the transaction, despite contrary claims of ship owners who favor the employment of Chinese and Japanese and who insisted that the sale showed the necessity for the repeal of the act.

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

TORTURED MEXICO.

Historical records prove the astonishing fact that in ninety-four years Mexico has had fifty-seven rulers.

In the year 1821 the country was still ruled by the King of Spain. The Mexicans then started to throw off his yoke and won a partial success in that year. Since then the country has had two emperors and fifty-five presidents and dictators. Augustin de Iturbide was the first of the long line of Mexican rulers to assume the powers which had been wielded by the viceroys of Spain. After him Santa Ana was provisional president of the republic until October, 1824. Then Guadalupe Victoria was elected to the presidency. After a period of anarchy he was succeeded by Vincente Guerrero, in 1829. Then there was a revolution and Vice-President Bustamente assumed the presidency. Just before the United States made war on Mexico, in 1846, General Herrera, a dictator very much like Huerta, was in power, but he was soon overthrown by General Paredes. Then General Santa Ana, who was encouraged by the United States and supplied with arms, just as Villa has been, proclaimed himself president. He immediately turned against the United States and made "Muerta a los Yanquis!" ("Death to the Yankees!") his battle cry. He was crushed by us. Mariana Arista was the next president. He resigned in 1852 and was succeeded by Don Juan Ceballos. Santa Ana returned from exile, kicked the president out and made himself dictator. In 1855 he abdicated and President Cerrera succeeded him. He was followed by General Alvarez, General Comonfort and Felix Zuloaga.

Benita Juarez, the famous Oaxaca Indian, who held the office of vice-president, then seized the supreme power and established the capital at Vera Cruz. General Miguel Miramon, leader of the conservative or church party, became a rival president to Juarez.

Juarez was made dictator in 1861 to resist the invasion of French and European troops sent to Vera Cruz to enforce the payment of Mexico's debts. When Juarez was driven out of the capital, in 1863, General Juan Almonte was appointed "Regent of the Empire," until the arrival of Maximilian, the Austrian archduke, who was placed at the Mexican imperial throne by Napoleon III.

Maximilian was shot by order of Juarez in 1867. Then Porfiro Diaz, who played such a prominent part in Mexican troubles for forty years, first came into prominence. He was a candidate for the presidency in 1872, but was defeated and promptly headed an insurrection against Juarez. Generals Riveras, Negrote and others fought for the presidency. Diaz was twice defeated and accepted an amnesty after the death of Juarez. Lerdo Tejado, who had been elected in 1872, was a candidate for re-election in 1876. He was declared elected by Congress, but Diaz raised a revolution and forced him to leave the country.

Diaz elected himself the following year. Under the law he was ineligible to succeed himself and in 1880, after he had defeated his rival, Iglesias, and suppressed several rebellions, he had his secretary, Manuel Gonzales, elected. In 1884 Diaz had himself re-elected, and remained a despotic ruler until overthrown by Francisco Madero in 1910.

Poor Mexicans had suffered under Diaz. He ruled by military power, made many concessions to foreigners, while a small group of rich Mexican families were permitted to acquire vast estates covering millions of acres. Francisco Madero proposed to remedy all those things and the people were greatly impressed by his promises. Immense numbers flocked to his support, and old President Diaz saw that he no longer could maintain his rule.

On May 7, 1911, President Diaz professed willingness to retire "after peace is restored." Eighteen days later he found himself obliged to flee from Mexico to save his life. Dr. Francisco de la Barra became provisional president pending an election.

On October 1, 1911, the people of Mexico elected Madero president. There was slight opposition. As soon as he was in office, however, his troubles began. He had promised so much to the poorer classes that he could not satisfy their demands. He appointed his uncle to head the treasury and paid his own brother \$700,000 for moneys advanced during the revolution.

At the end of six months there was a rebellion against Madero by the same people who had fought with him against Diaz. The first rebellion failed.

When Madero had ruled nearly a year Feliz Diaz, a nephew of the former president, started a rebellion at Vera Cruz. This was suppressed and Diaz thrown into prison. Any other Mexican ruler would have shot Diaz promptly, but Madero was trying to be humane.

Four months later Feliz Diaz escaped and appeared in Mexico City at the head of a revolutionary force. They seized the city and besieged President Madero and the government troops in the national palace. Terrible slaughter was caused among the civilian population by the fighting in the streets. After a few days, on February 18, 1913, General Victoriano Huerta, who was of Indian birth, commander-in-chief of President Madero's army, deserted Madero and forced his resignation.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT BILL.

Limiting annuities or allowances payable to a pensioner or his dependents to a maximum of \$600 a year, Representative Clyde H. Tavenner of Illinois has presented a civil service retirement bill. The bill is based on the principles underlying nearly all of the important private industrial pension systems in this country and is non-contributory.

The bill was prepared in conjunction with the Joint Civil Service Retirement Committee, and is supported by a large number of civil service employees. After a close study of the whole pension problem, a straight government grant subsistence pension is favored over a contributory system. The framers of the Tavenner bill believe it will adequately care for the needy employees in the civil service without any serious strain on the public treasury, and can be easily administered at a minimum cost.

As drawn, the bill provides that employees who have served the government for a period of not less than fifteen years, may retire at the age of sixty-five years on an annuity ranging, according to length of service, from twenty per cent to thirty-five per cent of their average annual salary from the government for the ten years preceding the date of retirement.

At sixty years of age, after fifteen years of service, an employee may request retirement; or, at this age irrespective of service, an employee may be retired by the head of a department, if the good of the service demands it. Unless fifteen years of service has been rendered, however, no pension will be paid.

Provision is made for retirement for disability after fifteen years of service, and for the pensioning of dependent widows and minor children.

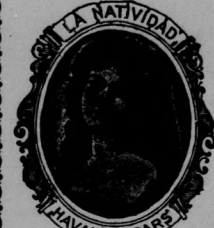
An unusual feature of this bill is that the whole of the administrative work of the new system will be placed in the existing Bureau of Pensions. This is a provision that will remove the opposition to the creation of a set of new officials, and an increased government payroll.

Some faces are, in their brightness, a prophecy; and some, in their sadness, a history.

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DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets	\$61,849,662.02
Deposits	58,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund	211,238.93
Number of Depositors	67,406

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April, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	713	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	*Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Pillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.....	928	Pillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Liedesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George.....	2107	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(52)	*Peterson, N. C.....	1886	Mission
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(26)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(218)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(30)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(145)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(152)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(6)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(15)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel Wm.....	16	Larkin
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	312	Chronicle Building
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	446	Sansome
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....
509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Mont'g and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The special meeting of the union, held Sunday, April 16th, brought out only a small attendance. The newspaper scale committee submitted a comprehensive report, covering in detail the situation with regard to the position of the local publishers' association in the matter of arbitration. The committee suggested that scale negotiations be deferred temporarily until the form of arbitration to be followed was definitely determined, but the members present apparently were of a different mind, and the scale committee was instructed to bring in a new scale at the next regular meeting, which occurs on the last Sunday in the month, April 30th. In addition to scale matters, nominations for officers for the ensuing year (election to be held Wednesday, May 24th) will be in order, together with nominations for delegates to the annual convention of the I. T. U., which will be held at Baltimore, Md., during the second week of August. The union is entitled to four delegates, but the number to be sent may be one, two, three or four, and will be determined by vote of the members present at the next meeting. There should be a large attendance at the April meeting. In addition to the business enumerated above, a large number of applications for membership will be acted upon, including several apprentices.

Augustus D. Carmichael, a member of the Crocker Chapel, died Saturday, April 15, 1916, at his home in this city, 43 Homestead street, the cause of death being pernicious anemia. A widow, Florence M. Carmichael, and four small children survive. Funeral services were held Monday, April 17th, at St. Phillip's Church. Interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery. Carmichael had been in California about six years, coming to this State from the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. He was born in Boston in 1865 and was well known to the printers of that city, where he served his apprenticeship and joined the Typographical Union. Later he went to New York, being employed on the New York "Herald" for a long time. He was prominent in union affairs, being organizer of "Big Six" during the administration of James Tole. Failing health caused his removal to Colorado Springs and later to California. He made many warm friends during his residence in San Francisco.

C. F. Wolters, superintendent of the W. N. Brunt Company, is a sufferer from an attack of tonsillitis, having been confined to his home the last week.

E. R. Ormsby, well-known job printer, is suffering from an acute illness which necessitates an albumen water diet. He complains that there is little choice between the ailment and the remedy, but lives in hope that his visions of a few more juicy steaks will shortly materialize.

Early this spring work on the first addition to the main building of the Union Printers' Home will be started. All of the improvements contemplated will provide room for 278 residents. The first addition provides for an enlarged dining room and kitchen and 29 sleeping rooms, 15 of which will have sleeping porches for tuberculosis patients. This addition will connect the main building with the annex and will have an entrance similar to the entrance to the present main building. After the completion of this addition a wing will be built to the south of the annex and the patients will be transferred from the annex to the new wing.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
Funeral Directors
915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141
We pride ourselves on Prompt and Efficient Service—
Absolutely no "Trust" Prices
Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoplin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 4th Mondays, Room 10, Geary street barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Steuart.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 182—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrihan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The public employment bureaus of the State of California filled 2089 permanent positions (1241 or 60 per cent of which were out of town positions) from its branches located in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles, during the month of March, according to the report furnished by John P. McLaughlin, Labor Commissioner. This is more than double the number of permanent positions filled by the bureaus, as compared with the month of February, the first month the State began its work of connecting employers with employees. The total number of people who registered with the various bureaus during these months is 8851.

According to the prevailing fees charged by private agencies, the four offices maintained by the State saved the employees over \$5000 the past month. The State bureaus charge neither the employee nor the employer a fee for service. Despite this fact, the State conducts the employment business on strict business principles, no charity ideas entering into the transaction. It is the business of the bureaus to find market for labor and to supply it with competent employees. That the various State employment bureaus are giving satisfactory service is seen by the fact that employers who began by giving trial orders for help have become regular patrons and send in their orders whenever they are in need of employees.

The figures which are compiled by the Superintendent's office in San Francisco for the month of March are of great interest to the general public, as they show how popular this branch of the State's work is becoming and how efficiently it is being handled by those in charge of it. In the San Francisco offices, 933 Mission street, the men's department and the Pacific building, on Market street, the women's department, there were 2111 registered, 1315 men and 796 women. The number of positions filled was 739 in the men's department and 140 in the women's department. This is an increase of 743 positions filled, as compared with the month of February. There was an increase in the San Francisco offices of 155 new employers of labor during March.

In Sacramento, 498 registered, 383 men and 117 women; here 120 positions were filled, 93 being for men and 27 for women.

The Oakland office registered 932 applicants and filled 301 positions. Here the State conducts a joint men's and women's employment bureau.

According to the figures received from Los Angeles, where the State and city conducts a joint employment bureau, 389 applicants obtained work during March.

Along the lines of labor filled by the State bureaus during the past two months are agriculture, building and construction, clerical and professional, hotels and restaurants, woods and saw mills, railroads, mines and machine shops, printing and publishing, transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, wood-working, furniture, casual laborers, etc.

The record established by the various branches of the public employment bureau, during the first two months of its existence, indicate that it will become one of the chief factors in the State's advancement.

CAPLAN TRIAL.

The trial of David Caplan in Los Angeles is proceeding very rapidly, the evidence introduced being the same as that presented in the Schmidt case.

The predictions of the attorneys, made before the trial opened, that it would require less time than the former trials seem in a fair way to be fulfilled.

A bachelor likes flattery delicately disguised and slightly diluted—but a married man can swallow it "straight" without a quiver.

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We are showing Hundreds of Styles in UNION STAMPED SHOES in every kind and every leather. See our windows.



Here's a Dandy

A PIPPIN in Men's Patent Colt Blucher Lace Shoes. Dull Kid Tops—Smart Semi-Raised Toes—Close Edge Soles—Military Heels.

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The Price, \$3.50

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ESTABLISHED 1891
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
825 MARKET STREET

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Green
Trading
Stamps

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following deaths have been reported in local union circles during the past week: William Dupan of the waiters, Ludwig Schmitt of the machinists, Augustus Carmichael of the printers, Conrad Lenze of the barbers, and Geo. W. Studing of the laborers.

Eugene Victor Debs, who is probably the best liked and best known figure in labor and Socialist circles in America, will address a mass meeting in Scottish Rite Auditorium on April 26th. He will speak on the issues of the day and their relation to labor. Debs, who has been three times the presidential nominee of the Socialist party, is an orator of the first rank, fiery, forceful, and incisive, and a capacity house is anticipated. For the fourth time he was tendered the presidential candidacy by the Socialists but he declined and will run for Congress on that ticket from the Terre Haute, Ind., district.

A general admission of twenty-five cents with no reserved seats will be charged.

Coopers' Union, Local 65, has appointed six delegates to the Trade Union Liberty League, and donated \$800 to the same league to aid in its fight against prohibition.

Electrical Workers' Union, Local 151, presented a proposed new wage scale for the employees of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., and asked its approval by the Labor Council before it is submitted to the gas company. The Council referred it to the executive committee.

The thirtieth annual picnic of the Bakers' Union is to be held in Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, on Wednesday, May 3rd. Numerous prizes have been provided for the various games.

Monday, June 26th, will be known in the Barbers' Union as "Application Day," when each member is expected to bring in the application of at least one barber for membership.

The Labor Council last Friday night indorsed the request of the Moving Picture Operators' Union for the abrogation of its agreement with the Moving Picture Exhibitors' League. It is charged by the operators that the employers vio-

lated certain conditions of the agreement, and the union was requested to confer with the Council before taking action against any theatre.

Final action on the report of the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council with reference to the Pacific Coast Defense League and the National Guard will be taken tonight.

Asphalt Workers' Local 84 has initiated 22 new members and accepted a number of applications. This union has been organized only a short time, yet it has nearly 100 members. "We have only been going a few months," declared officials of the union, "but the way applications are coming in it looks encouraging." The union invites all men engaged in the laying or manufacture of asphalt to join. The charter is still open and the initiation fee is \$1. The union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Labor Council and has jurisdiction over asphalt products of the county.

The sixty-third annual picnic of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union will be held at Shellmound Park on Sunday next, April 23d.

A benefit picnic is to be given by the Beer Bottlers' Union in Glen Park on Sunday, April 30th. Games of various kinds have been arranged.

The Langendorf Bakery will have to give its employees either Saturday or Sunday off of each week and settle their disagreements with Bakers' Local No. 24 within the next thirty days, is the ruling of the Labor Council. Members of Bakers' Union, Local No. 24, attended the funeral on Monday of the late John Henne, a member of the union.

Twenty-five new members were initiated at the meeting of Laundry Workers' Union, Local No. 26, at their last meeting and Mrs. L. Kloss and Mrs. E. O'Keefe were appointed as the two new delegates to the Labor Council. The union's delegates to the Trades Union Liberty League made their report. D. J. Gorman, president of the union, addressed the meeting and enthused the members in regard to boosting the union's grand benefit ball, May 6th.

BROUILLET'S INTRODUCTION.

During the campaign for the universal eight-hour day in the State of California A. W. Brouillet, vice-president of the Labor Council, addressed various organizations in favor of the measure. One of these was an improvement club in an outlying district of the city presided over by an ardent advocate of the doctrine of Karl Marx. At the previous meeting of the club an opponent of the law had set forth his ideas with regard to it.

After opening the meeting the chairman said: "I have the pleasure of introducing to you tonight the vice-president of the San Francisco Labor Council. He has come here to reply to what Borroughs said the night of our last meeting. In my opinion Borroughs is one of the biggest liars in creation, but thank goodness we have a match for him here tonight—Mr. Brouillet."

NEWS NOTES.

Five new members were initiated Monday night at the first meeting in the new headquarters of Bartenders' Union, Local No. 41. Their new offices are at 1065 Market street. The final report of the picnic committee was read and showed that the recent outing was a financial success. The financial secretary reported that \$75 has been paid out in sick benefits since the last meeting.

Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 168 at its meeting on Tuesday night last voted for officers of the international union. Nine new members were initiated, three reinstated and five applications received.

Waitresses' Union, Local No. 48, will soon hold a contest in which a hand-painted pillow will be given as the first prize. The pillow was painted by an artistic member of the union. The proceeds of the contest will go to aid sick members. Officials of the union today reported that times are becoming better, and that many of the unemployed members, who have been idle during the winter months, have secured jobs.

Bookbinders' Union, Local No. 31, will elect two delegates at their next meeting to attend the international convention of the union, which is held every two years. The next convention will be held at Indianapolis.

A. Mollard of the Union Iron Works is the winner of the phonograph presented by the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 168 and contested for last Tuesday evening at the regular meeting of the organization. The proceeds are to go as a benefit to Patrick Rego, an injured member. The affair was a financial success, and the union desires to thank the affiliated unions of the Labor Council for their generous response.

"The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones."

Patronize those who are Fair

SEE US FOR
"LUCKY"
ENGAGEMENT RINGS



The Albert S. Samuels Co.

895 MARKET STREET, Below Fifth, Opp. Powell

JEWELERS
Medals and
Badges
Made to
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OPTICIANS
Factory on
Premises
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Present this advertisement and show your UNION CARD. It means a 10 per cent discount on your purchase. Show us you read the "LABOR CLARION."